BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL VI RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JAN. 28, 1865 NO. 67

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

Daily paper, 1 month	$10 00
" 3 months	20 00
" 6 month	40 00
Weekly paper, 3 months	10 00
" 6 months	20 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.—Having a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for Book and Job Printing with neatness and dispatch.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS,

One day	$5 00	One week	$30 00
Two days	10 00	Two weeks	60 00
Three days	15 00	Three weeks	90 00
Four days	20 00	One month	120 00
Five days	25 00	Two months	240 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, January 27.

The Committee on Military Affairs reported unfavorably upon a bill to amend an act to increase the efficiency of the Home Guard organization.

Several engrossed bills and resolutions from the House passed their first readings.

Mr. Arendell introduced a resolution to compensate Surgeons of the Home Guards. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Winstead, a resolution in favor of S. F. Phillips, Esq., and H. L. Plummer. Passed its several readings. [Allows Mr. Phillips $750 as commissioner to examine the blockade running accounts, and Mr. Plummer $600 as clerk to Mr. Phillips.]

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The consideration of the resolutions concerning impressments, being the unfinished business of yesterday, was resumed, the question being upon the motion to strike out the 2d and 3d resolutions, which are as follows:

"*Resolved*, That this General Assembly takes occasion in this connection to express the opinion that much of the machinery by which the Confederate Government gives effect to the extraordinary measures connected with this war is both galling and ominous, and is well calculated to agitate a people reflecting upon their lineage and former freedom.

"*Resolved*, That such experiments upon the temper of the commonwealth have increased, are increasing, and ought to be diminished."

The Senate was addressed by Messrs. Bryson and Pitchford in favor of striking out, and by Messrs. Lassiter and Warren in opposition.

The vote on striking out was as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Aycock, Bryson, Courts, Crump, Ellis, Grier, Harris, Horton, Kirby, McCorkle, McEachern, Miller, Patterson, Patton, Pitchford, Smith, Speight, Stranghan, Ward, Whitford, Wiggins, Wright and Wynne—23.

NOES.—Messrs. Arendell, Bagley, Berry, Blount, Bogle, Dick, Jones, Lassiter, Leitch, Long, Matthews, Odom, Snead, Stubbs, Warren and Winstead.—16.

The resolutions as amended passed their second reading by a vote of 36 to 3. The rule was suspended, and the resolutions passed their third reading.

The resolutions to give each soldier a negro and fifty acres of land were made the special order for Monday next at 12 o'clock.

The bill to level a tax in kind for the support of the families of soldiers was made the special order for Tuesday.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, Jan. 27th 1865.

The House was called to order at eleven o'clock A. M. Prayer by the Rev. J. M. Atkinson, of the Presbyterian Church.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Fowle leave of absence was granted Mr. Rogers, his colleague, until Tuesday next.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Public Treasurer, relative to appropriations heretofore made to the Asylum for the Insane. Sent to the Senate with a proposition to refer to the Finance Committee.

Mr. J. H. Headen introduced a bill to amend the Charter of the Lockville Iron Company, in the county of Chatham, which passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

On motion of Mr. Benbury, the vote by which the House passed on yesterday a bill to prevent obstructions to the passage of fish up Newbegun Creek, in the county of Pasquotank, was reconsidered.

On motion of Mr. Benbury, the bill was then amended by striking out an amendment offered by himself on yesterday, extending the provisions of the bill to Chowan river, in the county of Chowan. The bill then passed its third reading.

Mr. Lowe presented a memorial from citizens of Davidson county, praying exemption from taxation for Atlas F. Ward of said county. Referred.

ON CALENDER.

A bill to exempt the officers and employees of the N. C. Powder Manufacturing Company from military service, on certain conditions. Passed 2nd and 3rd readings.

A bill concerning injunctions. Passed 2nd and 3rd readings.

A bill to amend an act entitled an act to authorize the Governor to employ slave labor in the erection of fortifications and other works, was refered, after discussion, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill to punish persons for placing obstructions in the North East Branch of Cape Fear River, was referred on its 2d reading, to the Committee on Propositions and Grievences.

A resolution in favor of the Old Dominion Trading Company. Passed 2nd reading.

At half past 12 o'clock the House proceeded to consider the report of the committee on Privileges and Elections, in the matter of the contested election from Northampton county.

The resolutions declaring said seat to be vacant and ordering a new election passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

The resolution authorizing the payment of mileage and *per diem* to the contestants passed its several readings as a distinct proposition from the committee. [It originally formed one of the series of resolutions as reported by the committee.]

An engrossed bill, from the Senate, authorizing fifteen Justices of Halifax county to transact county business, passed its 2nd reading and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution in favor of Clement Jackson and Simon McFarland, skilled mechanics of the county of Orange, was adopted.

An engrossed bill to amend an act to incorporate the North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company was refered to the Committee on the Judiciary, on its 2nd reading.

An engrossed resolution in favor of Nathan Whitford, of Craven county, was laid on the table, on its 2nd reading.

An engrossed resolution requesting the State Appraising Commissioners to allow market value for articles impressed, passed its 2nd and 3d readings.

A bill in relation to obstructions in the Yadkin River, was put on its 2nd reading.

Mr. Shape moved to amend by applying its provisions to Third and Fourth Creek and the South Yadkin in Iredel county.

Pending a vote upon this amendment the House, on motion of Mr. Pool, adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow.

Gov. Brown is again *proclamiting*. He has issued a proclamation convening his Legislature on the 14th of February, to complete the business unfinished when the stampede occurred from Milledgeville. We hope old Joe will have something to say about peace when the body meets. Vance swore, last summer, that he was a better peace man than Brown, but when our Legislature met he had not a word to say about peace. He is for fighting it out, though such a course should starve every woman and child in the State.

Gen Hood has been relieved of the command of the Army of Tennessee, at his own request; and we suppose Gen. Beauregard succeeds him as he went west a short time since. Gen. Beauregard may be able to restore discipline and efficiency to that army, and get the people of that section to rally and do their duty, but we doubt it. We think Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama are pretty well subjugated.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

LOCAL AND STATE NEWS.

BRANDY BY THE PLUG.—During the cold snap of the last two or three days we learn that some of our retailers have been selling "new dip" by the plug, or slice. It is said to sell higher in this solid condition than it did in a liquid state—an *extra* having been put on to compensate for broken hoops, the loss of staves, &c. Moreover, purchasers are said to prefer it in chunks, as they can then nibble at it as suits them, instead of being compelled to gulp it all down at once.

SECRESY.—The Local is of opinion that secresy lies at the foundation of —— of something, but he can't tell what. We know that secret commissioners, appointed in secret session, have gone somewhere. The people would like to know who they are, where they are gone, and what for. Just wait, and we may again be "electrified," as we were promised to be by Hood's movements in Sherman's rear. Verily the country has been once "electrified"—why not again.

"SECRET SESSION."—The Local announces that he has something very good for his readers, something that will "electrify" the country—but just at this time the interest of his constituents will be best promoted by his going into "secret session," and he therefore begs them to lie out in the dark until such time as it may be proper to let the light in upon them. He can only say, Be of good cheer! the dawn is not far off.

SCARCE THINGS.—Meat is scarce—meal is scarce—flour is scarce—provisions of all kinds are scarce; but the scarest of all articles, in or out of market, is "original war men," and strange to say, they are scarcer in the army than at home.

A BLOW UP.—We learn that the "Incorporating" house of the powder mills on Crabtree, about three miles from this City, was blown up yesterday morning. The cause of the explosion is not known. No one was in the house; but a free negro was near it, set on fire and blown into the canal near by. But for this he would probably have been burned to death. He is seriously injured as it is, and may not recover.—We have not learned any other particulars.

DIRECTORY FOR CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Col WM J CLARKE, Commandant of Post—Headquarters on Fayetteville street, opposite the new Bank Building.

Maj PETER MALLETT, Commandant of Conscripts—Headquarters in rear of new Bank Building, and on same street of Fayetteville street.

Lieut Gen T H HOLMES, Commandant of Reserves—Headquarters on Hillsboro' street, West of Exchange Hotel.

Maj W. W PIERCE, Chief Quartermaster District of N C—Headquarters in old Guion Hotel, North of Capitol Square.

Maj W J BAKER, Post Commissary—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Quartermaster on General Holmes' Staff—Headquarters head of Hillsboro' Street, near residence of Judge Saunders.

Capt J W HINSDALE, A A G, on Gen Holmes' Staff—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Capt A W LAWRENCE, Ordnance Officer.

Surgeon PETER E HINES, Medical Director—Headquarters West side of Fayetteville street, opposite Market Square.

Surgeon E B HAYWOOD in charge of Pettigrew Hospital, No 13, (head of Newbern street)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon H G LEIGH, in charge of Hospital, No 8, (Peace Institute)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon J W TRACY, in charge of General Hospital, No 7, (Fair Grounds)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Capt W E PIERCE, Post Quartermaster—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Rev Dr DRURY LACY, Post Chaplain.

Surgeon THOMAS HILL, Chief Surgeon—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Rev F FITZGERALD, Chaplain Hospitals No 7 and 13.

DIRECTORY FOR STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Maj Gen R C GATLIN, Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Dr ED WARREN, Surgeon General—Headquarters on East side of Fayetteville street, near the Capitol.

Maj Wm B GULICK, Paymaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj JOHN DEVEREUX, Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj T D HOGG, Commissary and Ordnance Officer—Headquasters at Guion Hotel.

Maj HENRY A DOWD, Quartermaster—Headquarters Northeast corner of Fayetteville and Hargett streets, up stairs.

Maj JAMES H FOOTE, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj WM A GRAHAM, Jr, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut JOSIAH COLLINS, Ordnance Department—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut THOMAS WHITE, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut ISAAC W GARRETT, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut THADDEUS McGEE, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut CHARLES H THOMPSON, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters at Store House, near N C Depot.

Lieut GEO W THOMPSON, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters with Maj Foote.

Lieut THOMAS W SLOCUM, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Jan. 26.—Northern papers of the 23d received.

The greater portion of the larger vessels of Porter's fleet, recently operating against Fort Fisher, have returned and are now anchored in Hampton Roads.

Gen. Abbott, with a brigade of troops, was making a forward movement in the direction of Wilmington on the 18th.

Five blockade runners ran into New Inlet, not knowing that Fort Fisher had fallen, and were captured.

A telegram from Cairo, 21st, says from present indications Thomas' army will not move from its present position on the Tennessee river, as winter quarters are being built.

The Toronto "Leader" says the British government had ordered thirty gunboats, carrying 3,500 trained men, to be sent out from England to the Lakes.

Wilson has been re-elected Senator from Massachusetts.

A telegram from Toronto says that Burleigh has been committed, subject to extradition under the treaty with the United States.

Gold 210.

Hood Relieved from the Command of the Army of Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, TUPELO, Jan. 23.—Soldiers: At my request I have this day been relieved from the command of this army. In taking leave of you, accept my thanks for the patience with which you have endured your hardships during the recent campaign. I am alone responsible for its conception and tried hard to do my duty in its execution. I urge upon you the importance of giving your entire support to the distinguished soldier who now assumes command. I shall look with deep interest upon all your future operations and rejoice at your success.

J. B. HOOD, General.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 26.—Nothing has occurred to break the quiet on our immediate lines since last report. A large raiding party of the enemy, consisting of cavalry and infantry, is reported moving up the Chowan river in the direction of Weldon.

The Georgia Legislature.

MACON, Jan. 25.—Governor Brown has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature at Macon on the 14th of February to complete the legislation of business unfinished on the approach of the enemy.

DESTITUTION AND SUFFERING.—The *Clarion* says that the people living along the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, east of Corinth, are in very destitute circumstances. Both armies have been destroying their property for two years. They have been robbed of negroes, stock, farming implements, etc. Many have been left without anything whatever save their homes. While Hood remained in Tennessee their wants could be supplied, but now that the Charleston railroad has been abandoned these people will suffer. It is thought the Governors of Mississippi and Alabama might do something for them, as they need *immediate attention* and the railroad is in running order to Decatur, and provisions, etc., might be sent out by rail while our cavalry are in that section. If necessary, let help be proffered.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Jan 22.

APPLES—Green	$40
Dried	$25
BACON—Hog round	$8 00
BEEF	$2 25
BEESWAX	$8
BEANS	$30
BUTTER	$10
CANDLES—Tallow	$10
" Wax—By box	$10
" Adamantine	$20 00
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel	$100
CHICKENS	$5@6
COFFEE	$25
DUCKS	$5
EGGS	$5 00
FLOUR	$250 00
FODDER—per hundred	$12
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$12
GEESE	$8
HIDES—Dry	$5
" Green	$2 00
HAY—Per hundred	$10
LARD	$8 00
SYRUP	$15
MEAL	$20 00
NAILS—Scarce	$3 00
OATS—Per hundred	$15
" Cleaned	$10 bu
PORK	$5
POTATOS—Sweet	$15
" Irish	$18
PEAS—Ground	$30
" Stock	$20
" White Table	$25
RAGS	25c
RICE	$2 00
RYE	$20
SALT	$50 00
SUGAR—Brown	$12
" Coffee	$15
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$5 50
WHEAT	$80

GRINDSTONES! GRINDSTONES!

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR SALE a good assortment of superior DEEP RIVER GRINDSTONES, weighing from 80 to 600 pounds.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
Jan 27-6t* North State Iron and Brass Works.
**Confederate and Conservative copy 6 times.

PATTERN MAKERS WANTED.

WE WISH TO EMPLOY ONE OR TWO FIRST class pattern makers. Apply at once to

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
Jan 27 6t* North State Iron and Brass Works.
**Confederate and Conservative copy 6 times.

IRON! IRON!! IRON!!!

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND ALL KINDS Plantation and Farmer's Iron, Shovel Iron, Nail Rods, Band Iron, Heavy Sheet Iron for making Hoops, Spades, &c.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON, & Co.,
Jan 27 6t* North State Iron and Brass Works.
**Confederate and Conservative copy 6 times

CAST STEEL AXES.

WE HAVE FOR SALE SIX OR EIGHT DOZEN (5 and 6 pounds) best steel axes.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
Jan 27-6t* North State Iron and Brass Works.
**Confederate and Conservative copy 6 times.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE-SESSION 1864.

SENATE.

Pasquotank and Perquimans—W H Bagley.
Camden and Currituck—D McD Lindsey.
Gates and Chowan—M L Eure.
Hyde and Tyrell—Edward L Maun.
Northampton—J B Odom.
Hertford—James M Wynn.
Bertie—John Pool.
Martin and Washington—J R Stubbs.
Halifax—Mason L Wiggins.
Edgecombe and Wilson—J H Powell.
Pitt—Dr E J Blount.
Beaufort—E J Warren.
Craven—N A Whitford.
Carteret and Jones—Dr E M Arendell.
Greene and Lenoir—J P Speight.
New Hanover—(vacancy.)
Duplin—W R Ward.
Onslow—Isaac N Saunders.
Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—John W Ellis.
Cumberland and Harnett—W B Wright.
Sampson—William Kirby.
Wayne—Benj Aycock.
Johnston—T D Snead.
Wake—W D Jones.
Nash—A J Taylor.
Franklin—W Harris.
Warren—Dr T J Pitchford.
Granville—R W Lassiter.
Person—C S Winstead.
Orange—John Berry.
Alamance and Randolph—Hon. Giles Mebane.
Chatham—E H Straughn.
Moore and Montgomery—Dr J M Crump.
Richmond and Robeson—Giles Leith.
Anson and Union—Col W C Smith.
Guilford—Robt P Dick.
Caswell—William Long.
Rockingham—D W Courts.
Neckienburg—W M Grier.
Cabarrus and Stanly—Dr J E McEachern.
Rowan and Davie—W B March.
Davidson—Henderson Adams.
Stokes and Forsyth—J E Matthews.
Ashe, Surry, &c—W H A Speer (dead.)
Iredell, Wilkes, &c—A M Bogle.
Burke, McDowell, &c—S F Patterson.
Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—M L McCorkle.
Rutherford, Polk, &c—Dr W J T Miller.
Buncombe, Henderson, &c—M Patton.
Macon, Haywood, &c—S C Bryson.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—R Y McAden, C F Faucett.
Alexander—J M Carson.
Anson—A J Dargan, L L Polk.
Ashe—Mr McMillan.
Beaufort—Hon R S Donnell, D M Carter.
Bertie—P T Henry, Jas Bond.
Bladen—J W Russ.
Brunswick—D L Russell, Jr.
Burke—J J Erwin.
Buncombe—J M Gudger.
Cabarrus—P B C Smith.
Chatham—J H Headen, W J Headen, W P Hadley.
Caldwell—J M Isbell.
Camden—W A Duke.
Carteret—Stephen D Pool.
Caswell—Montford McGehee, S S Harrison.
Catawba—W P Reinhardt.
Cumberland and Harnett—Hon J G Shepherd, A D McLean, Dr John McCormick.
Cherokee—G W Hays.
Chowan—L C Benbury.
Cleaveland—D Beam, J W Gidney.
Columbus—Forney George.
Craven—Wm Lane, T H Gaskins.
Currituck—
Davie—R F Johnston.
Duplin—Zach Smith, R B Houston.
Davidson—C F Lowe, Lewis Hanes.
Edgecombe—David Cobb, L D Farmer.
Franklin—W K Davis.
Forsythe—W H Wheeler, W B Stipe.
Gaston—W T Shipp.
Gates—Richard Bond.
Greene—H H Best.
Guilford—D F Caldwell, A Clapp, A S Holton.
Granville—P P Peace, E Grissom, J S Amis.
Halifax—H Joyner, A H Davis.
Haywood—Samuel Love.
Henderson—M M Patton.
Hertford—J B Vann.
Hyde—Mr Gibbs.
Iredell—T A Allison, L Q Sharpe.
Jackson—W A Enloe.
Johnston—W A Smith, W G Banks.
Jones—F G Simmons.
Lenoir—Allen W Wooten.
Lincoln—Ambrose Costner.
Macon—J M Lyle.
Madison—W H Brown.
Martin—S W Ootterbridge.
McDowell—W F Craige.
Mecklenburg—John L Brown, E C Grier.
Montgomery—E H Davis.
Moore—Elam J Harrington.
Nash—G C Lewis.
New Hanover—Saml J Person, J R Hawes.
Northampton—S T Stancil, W J Rogers.
Orange—S F Phillips, W N Patterson.
Onslow—A J Murrill.
Pasquotank—W E Mann.
Perquimans—J H Riddick.
Person—John W Cunningham.
Pitt—B G Albritton, C Perkins.
Randolph—Joel Asheworth, E T Blair.
Rowan—E H Shober, W H Crawford.
Richmond—B F Little.
Robeson—David Bethune, T J Morisey.
Rockingham—Mr. Strong, A S Boyd.
Rutherford—J L Carson, A R Bryan.
Sampson—L A Powell, Patrick Murphy.
Stanly—R Harris.
Stokes—W H Flynt.
Surry—Mr Waugh.
Tyrrell—
Union—C Austin.
Wake—D G Fowle, G H Alford, C J Rogers.
Wayne—M K Crawford, J M Caho.
Warren—W T Alston, T J Judkins.
Washington—L C Latham.
Wautauga—Wm Horton.
Wilkes—A S Calloway, P T Horton.
Yadkin—A C Cowles.
Yancy—D M Young.

Bank Stock For Sale.

A FEW SHARES STOCK IN THE BANK OF COMmerce, of Newbern, for sale. Apply to
Jan 6-tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

J. M. Lovejoy's Academy!

THE FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION WILL COMmence on the 1st of February, 1865.
All students required to drill.
For Particulars, address the Principal.
J. M. LOVEJOY,
Jan 11 tFeb1 Raleigh, N C

FOR RENT.

A GOOD HOUSE IN THE EASTERN PART OF the city, containing four rooms, a good garden coming on acre, and a good well of water on the adjoining lot. For particulars apply at
Jan 13 tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.
Oct 20 RALEIGH, N C

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

1865. Counting-House 1865.

CALENDAR.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday		Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JULY							1
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	29	30	31						23	24	25	26	27	28	29
FEB				1	2	3	4		30	31					
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	AUG'T			1	2	3	4	5
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	26	27	28						20	21	22	23	24	25	26
MAR.				1	2	3	4		27	28	29	30	31		
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	SEPT						1	2
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	19	20	1	22	23	24	25		10	11	12	3	14	15	16
	26	27	28	29	30	31			17	18	19	20	21	22	23
APRL							1		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	OCT'R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	30								29	30	31				
MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6	NOV				1	2	3	4
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16						12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30	31					62	27	28	29	30		
JUNE					1	2	3	DEC'R						1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
									31						

NEGRO AUCTION AND Commission HOUSE!

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, AT the house immediately in front of the Post Office, formerly occupied as the Progress office, on Fayetteville Street, in the City of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

Auction and Commission House

For the Sale of SLAVES.

We have provided safe and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business, and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

Dec 19 dtf WM. F. ASKEW & CO.

To Carpenters or others Wishing to BUILD.

A Rare Chance!

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all mortised and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE,

46 x 56 feet, cottage style, 8 rooms with basement; Together with

16 pair Blinds—primed;
17 Door Shutters and frames;
14 Large window frames, with rolers.
7 Window frames—without rolers.
14 Sett Sash—Glazed—Glass, 16 x 18
6 Frontispieces for five places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, fine building, and nothing but flooring, weather boarding, shingles and lathes and lime are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by calling on or addressing
Jan 12 tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

D. C. MURRAY. JAS. A. MOORE. JNO. W. HARRISON.

D. C. MURRAY & CO.,
General Auction and Commission Merchants,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

HAVING REGULARLY COMMENCED BUSINESS, solicits consignments. They will attend promptly to the purchase and sale of goods, stocks, &c., &c.

REFERENCES:
Chas Dewey, Cashier, and W H Jones, Cashier, Raleigh.
Harris & Howell, Wilmington.
J H Lindsay, Cashier, Greensboro'.
D A Davis, Cashier, Salisbury.
T W Dewey, Cashier, Charlotte.
N McLean, Cashier, Fayetteville
Branch, Norton & Co., Richmond, Va
Jas E Cuthbert, Cashier, Petersburg, Va.
Jan 12-d&w tf

HORSE COLLARS! HORSE COLLARS!

Post Quartermaster's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 17, 1865.

I WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS UNTIL THE 22D day of February next, for the manufacture of ten thousand Horse and Mule Collars, similar to samples to be seen at my office.

Bidders must state the number which they can deliver per month.
Jan 19-12t W. E. PEIRCE, Capt. & A. Q. M.

Card Notice.

THERE IS NOW ANOTHER LOT OF COTTON AND Wool Cards (ready for use) for distribution to Soldiers' families, at $10 per pair. Agents will please call for them.
Dec 30-d&w6t H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M. N. C.

$2,000 REWARD.

LOST OR TAKEN BY MISTAKE, A BOX MARKED "Maj. S. V. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it, which will enable us to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express office will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

A. P. C. BRYAN,
Jan. 18 dtf Agent So. Express Company.

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited.
Raleigh, June 14, 1864 J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must go to a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, JAN. 28, 1865.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquiries by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money or renew in time.

CHANGE OF TERMS.

In view of the increased and still increasing prices of everything connected with the publication business, we find ourselves compelled to make a corresponding change in the subscription price of our paper, which will, on and after Monday, January 16th, be as follows:

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Progress, six months	$40 00
" " Three months	20 00
" " One month	10 00
Weekly Progress, three months	10 00
" " six months	20 00

ADVERTISING RATES:

All advertisements per square, of eight lines of solid Inmion type, or less, $5 00.

We make no apology for this advance: the rapid depreciation of the currency is a fact well known to all, and we must advance our terms or cease to print.

These advanced rates will go into effect on and after Monday next, the 16th instant. Jan 14, 1864.

There is any amount of patriotism in the present Legislature, especially among the fuglemen and partizans of Vance. It is wonderful how some of them retain their seats, so ardently are they attached to the cause. They lose no opportunity to show this devotion, especially when other men are to be put in the army. How they can sit there—young, able-bodied and healthy as they are—while others are shivering and suffering in the trenches, when they are brim full and running over with patriotism, passes our comprehension. Why, a proposition cannot be made to give the Secretary of State a clerk, or to exempt the police of a town from Home Guard duty without a dozen of these able-bodied gentlemen coming to their feet! They can vote to exempt no one able to fight, oh no, not they! The Secretary may employ a female clerk, the towns may be patrolled by old men, but not a man shall be taken from the trenches! The women and the old men can carry on the industrial pursuits of the country and manage all the affairs of the State—in fact do any and everything but legislate. Young, able-bodied men are necessary for that!

Seriously, is it not rather ridiculous that men who have spared neither "pains or expense" to erect their own bomb-proofs, should be so eager to get everybody in the service. Neither State or Confederate authority have taken the policemen of any Capital town in the Confederacy save Raleigh, and it is very generally understood that it is caused by prejudice in this case. The police of the city are exempted from service by the Confederate conscription act because their services are deemed necessary to the safety and good order of the community, and it is wrong in the Governor or Legislature to require them to take the field unless the city itself should be threatened. If members of the Legislature, who are so eager to get others into the field, are really in earnest, let them set a good example, let those who are opposed to exempting policemen and printers and others considered necessary in their various callings, resign their places—call upon their constituents to fill them with old men or women, and go to the trenches. Let them do this and people will begin to have some confidence in their patriotic professions of attachment to the cause. Strange that gentlemen who are so eager to get everybody else in the army should ever have come to the conclusion that they can best serve the country where they are: their place is near the flashing of the guns—where duty calls and glory waits.

A Good Move.—The following resolutions were introduced in the Senate last Thursday by Mr. Ellis. We are glad to see some sign of action in regard to railroad outrages. But a few weeks ago we know a passenger train came near being run into by another train on account of the engineer stopping in the wild woods *to take on a dog*, when he knew another train was not far behind. All travellers know there is no accommodation whatever upon the cars now. We hope the following resolutions will pass, and that some law will be enacted to make our railroads know and do their duty:

Resolved, That the Committee on Internal Improvements be instructed to inquire how many of the railroad companies in North Carolina have violated and forfeited their Charters, and in what manner they have so violated and forfeited them, whether by raising their freights above their chartered privileges, by refusing to receive and transport freight, by charging unlawful and unusual prices for freight, by transporting freight for some parties in preference to others, by conveying some passengers over their roads and refusing others, by absolutely refusing to convey freights, by contracting with Express companies in preference to private citizens, by dividing profits with Express companies, by fraud by corruption, by bribery, by certificates to keep men out of the army, by keeping more men out of the army than the roads need, by entering into contracts with men to keep them out of the army for consideration and profit, by being paid directly or indirectly to keep men out of the army, by neglecting and refusing to provide suitable and comfortable accommodations for their passengers, for detention of goods, for neglect of duty, for extortion and an intent to evade the law, and for every other manner in which they have violated their chartered rights.

Resolved, That said Committee have power to send for persons and papers, to compel the attendance of Stockholders, Directors and all officers and employees of said roads, to compel the attendance of witnesses, to swear witnesses and examine parties under oath.

Resolved, That said Committee have power to regulate and fix their own times and places of meeting and adjournment, during the present session, in vacation or during any subsequent session, and that when their investigation shall have been completed, they report to the General Assembly if in session, and if not in session, to the Governor.

WAR NEWS.

WILMINGTON.

The *Journal* of Tuesday says:

We are really unable to find anything new from below. Occasionally heavy shelling is heard from the sea. This is said to occur at each time the enemy relieves his pickets, whose relative positions towards ours does not appear to have changed for many days. The enemy has succeeded in getting no iron-clads into the river that we know of. It was said yesterday that there were sixteen or seventeen light boats in the river, and it was even surmised that the enemy had transferred or was transferring a large portion of his forces to the West side of the river, with the view of turning our works at Fort Anderson, or of taking them in the rear so as to allow of the passenge of his gunboats. This was only a surmise.

We do not think it as at all likely that the enemy's land forces have re-embarked and gone off. We will be woefully mistaken if we lay that flattering unction to our souls, we think. There is in all likelihood at least eleven thousand of them there yet, if not more. It is true they have stopped blockade-running, and thus accomplished one part of their object; but there are three railroads and a large river here yet, of which they probably seek to control. Besides, the moral effect is incomplete without the capture of the town, which we think they are bound to attempt.

The latest dispatch from Sugar Loaf reports all quiet. No movement at all last night or this morning.

SUFFERING IN WILMINGTON.

The *Journal* has the following:

"We have a Relief Association here. To its funds the town has contributed liberally. Last year the then Relief Association—the predecessor of that now in existance, was the means of doing much good, and of relieving much suffering. Latterly we have heard less of the operations of the present committees, although *now*, of all other times, is its assistance required. The circumstances that have made the call for aid so pressing, may also have paralyzed its powers of action. Dealers in provisions, farmers, workmen, are out on duty, and little or nothing comes to town, and for what does come prices are demanded far above the means of poor men and women, even if they were enabled to do full work, which they cannot do, considering the exigences of the service.

His honor the Mayor told us yesterday that he was prepared to pay over at once to the Relief Association the requisite funds, and that he had no doubt but that Col. Burr would detail from the Home Guard force the proper men needed to go into the country and procure provisions. We trust that prompt and energetic action will be taken. We assure our readers that the call is no idle one. The following note handed to us this morning, is a specimen of the appeals now becoming too common, and too unavoidable in this community. Of course we omit names!—

JANUARY 23d, 1865.

———: Would you be so kind as to let me have some meat, salt, or anything you have to eat. I have nothing, and no one to get anything for me, as my husband is in the army. He will pay you for all you send me when he can. Perhaps I may get work again, so I can pay you. You will oblige me very much by letting me have some provisions, but do as your own conscious tells you. You have a family of your own to provide for, and you are blessed in being with them.

[Notwithstanding all this, however, the same issue of the *Journal* says we must fight on, and cautions the present Legislature about peace movements, &c.—ED. PROGRESS.]

SHERMAN.

But little is known of Sherman's movements. The Charleston *Mercury* of Monday says:

We can get but little authentic news of the movements of Sherman's forces. In the present state of the weather and the roads it is hardly likely that he has been able to make any considerable progress in any direction.

GEN. J. E. JOHNSTON.

The *Mercury* says:

The Delegation in Congress from this State waited in a body last Monday upon the President of the Confederate States, and presented the request which had been forwarded to them by Gov. Magrath, to appoint Gen. J. E. Johnston to the command of the troops in this department. The President declined to make the appointment as desired. We have not learned to whom he will tender the command.

NON-COMBATTANTS ORDERED TO LEAVE AUGUSTA.

An attack must be expected at Augusta, for we see that Gen. D. H. Hill, commanding that military department, has ordered non-combattants to leave the city. We quote the following paragraphs:

All non-combattants are respectfully requested to leave the city immediately. If their removal be delayed until the emergency shall have arrived, no railroad facilities can be allowed them. In the class of non-combattants are included all young gentlemen who have no relish for the trenches. These are exhorted to leave at once under escort of the old ladies.

* * * * *

The Provost Marshal will see that all places of business and amusement are closed and that all men under fifty, not physically disabled, take their places in the ranks.

Legislative Summary.

The resolutions in regard to impressments were emasculated in the Senate and then passed.—Able speeches were delivered by Messrs. Bryson, Lassiter, Pitchford and Warren.

Resolutions passed their 2d reading in the House declaring vacant the seat of the member from Northampton.

We have rumors both from Goldsboro and from Richmond of a movement of the enemy up the Chowan river towards Weldon, but we are without particulars, and in fact have no confirmation of the reported movement.

The Case of Dr. Ritter of Chowan.

RALEIGH, Jan. 24, 1865.

The Editor of the Progress will confer a favor upon Dr. Ritter and the citizens of Edenton as well as ourselves, by publishing the following letter, giving an account of the arrest and cruel treatment of the Doctor by Confederate authorities at the Post of Welden, N. C.

Yours, Respectfully,
L. C. BENBURY, of Chowan.
WM. E MANN, of Pasquotank.

EDENTON, N. C., Jan. 11, 1864.

Messrs. L. C. Benbury and William E. Mann, Esqs., Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIRS:—I desire to give you the particulars of my arrest at Weldon, in December last, in order that the attention of the Legislature may be called to the manner in which the military at Weldon abuse their authority and ignore the rights of citizens. You will act in the premises as you may think expedient.

Having a servant woman and other property near Salisbury, North Carolina, I left my home at Edenton on the 28th of November last, for the purpose of removing this property to Edenton.—I proceeded directly to Salisbury, reaching there the night of December the first. I did not remain at Salisbury, but went immediately to Doctor John F. Foard's, near Rowan Mills, where I remained attending to my business until the evening of the third, (Saturday), when I started to return to Edenton, accompanied by Mr. George McConeughey, of Salisbury, my servant, with her child, and baggage; we reached Raleigh the next morning (Sunday) I remained there until Monday morning, the guest of Doctor Joseph J. Baxter. Monday evening, (the 5th of December,) I reached Weldon and stopped at Phillips' Hotel. After tea Mr. McConeughey and myself went to the passport office to procure our passports to cross the Chowan river. Here we were immediately arrested by Col. Perham, and handed over to Col. P. C. Gaillard, of South Carolina, commanding the post. We were not informed as to the reason of our arrest, but answered all the questions put to us promptly and truthfully. I exhibited to Col. Gaillard a certificate of the County Court Clerk of Chowan county, authenticated by the county seal, showing that I was a resident of Edenton and a physician of more than ten years standing and loyal to the Confederate government. I requested him to send to the hotel for Doctor Jenkins, of Perquimans county, and Mr. Doughtie, of Gates county. These gentlemen were near at hand, and could have given Col. Gaillard, sufficient assurance as to my loyalty and respectability. He refused me permission to communicate with these gentlemen, and also refused to allow me to write to Hon. John Pool or to telegraph to my friends at Raleigh, thus depriving me of all opportunity to exculpate myself. He refused to permit me to go to the hotel, (not a hundred yards distant,) for my overcoat and blanket, and when I then requested him to send for them, he ordered the guard to proceed with me to the guard house. I was immediately marched to the guard house, a short distance from the town, and thrust into a leg pen about twenty feet square. This place was filthy beyond description, and infested with vermin. The chinking between the logs had fallen out, and the cold bleak wind swept through without obstruction. There was no place in the building that offered the slightest protection from the inclemency of the weather. Here I was detained without *fire or food* all night, and the greater portion of the next day; my request for a fire was refused by the guard, and not having either my *overcoat or blanket*, I suffered exceedingly from cold, my person was strictly searched, and my money and papers taken from me, but afterwards returned. In the afternoon Capt. Williams, commanding the provost guard, came to the guard house, and perceiving that I was quite indisposed, took me to his quarters and permitted me to procure food. He also sent for my blanket and overcoat and gave me a bed at night.

Through Capt. Williams I obtained permission from Col. Gaillard to telegraph to Hon. Wm. N. H. Smith, at Richmond, requesting him to meet me at the depot. The next morning, the 7th, before day, I was taken by a guard of two soldiers to the cars, and hurried through the state with all possible expedition, reaching Richmond Thursday evening, the 8th. I was immediately committed to Castle Thunder, where I was confined until the afternoon of the fourteenth of December, at which time I was released. I was placed in the upper story of that prison in an apartment containing about one hundred other persons. Here I suffered exceedingly with cold, the arrangements for warming the room being inadequate. My rations were about two thirds of a pint of rice gruel and five ounces of coarse musty corn bread in the morning. The same quantity of corn bread, and four or five ounces of boiled fresh beef at three o'clock.—Being ill with bronchitis the effect of the severe exposure I had suffered I applied to Doctor Hust, the surgeon of the prison, for a permit to purchase some wheat bread and tea. With much difficulty I procured this permit, and was allowed to buy two small loaves of bread, half a pint of molasses, and a little tea. After this supply was exhausted he positively refused me permission to purchase more, stating as a reason that he was prevented by the officer in command.—The Hon. Wm. N. H. Smith asked permission to send me such necessary supplies as my case demanded and was refused by the officer in command of the prison. I was consequently compelled to suffer from cold and hunger to an extent that must have deprived me of life had my imprisonment been protracted.

On Monday morning, the 12th of December, I was examined by commissioner Major Mumford, who immediately reported that no just cause for my detention existed. *Yet I was not released until Wednesday afternoon, 14th.*

Upon my return to Weldon I applied at the office of the Provost Marshal for my baggage which he had removed from the hotel and taken possession of at the time of my arrest. I found my chest in the possession of the Provost Marshal, and that it had been broken open and rifled of a part its contents, of considerable value. I *am positive the robbery was committed while in possession of the Provost Marshal.* At his demand, I surrendered my keys to him, when I was under arrest; he then opened the chest and examined its contents—returned me the key, stating that he had removed nothing therefrom. When it went into his possession it had not been disturbed. When I recovered it from him again it had been violently wrenched open and rifled, as before stated.

My companion, Mr. George McConeughey, was arrested at the same time with myself, and experienced similar treatment at the hands of Col. Gaillard; he was not allowed to communicate with any of his friends and was detained in custody at Weldon up to the time of my being sent to Richmond. My servant woman, who was far advanced in pregnancy, and had a child of two years of age, was separated from her child and confined in one of the log pens at Weldon without fire or sufficient clothing, for twenty-four hours or more. The child which was previously healthy died on its way to Edenton from the effects of cold and exposure. (When I returned to Weldon I found it sick,) I myself have been quite indisposed from the same cause.

I enclose you herewith a copy of the anonymous letter, in consequence of which, I was arrested. I contend that Col. Gaillard had no right to arrest me upon an anonymous communication of this character; but his zeal in persecuting me was only exceeded by his stupidity and brutality. After searching my person and baggage, and interrogating me, and discovering nothing to substantiate the charge contained in the letter, it was clearly his duty to afford me facilities for communicating with my friends in order that I might have an opportunity of exculpating myself. Col. Gaillard has exhibited his unfitness for the position he now occupies; and it would be more to the interest of the government if some North Carolina gentleman having an acquaintance with the people of this part of the State was in command at Weldon. As for myself, I shall not feel safe in again visiting the Confederacy under existing circumstances, and I believe two-thirds of the loyal people of this section apprehend that the rights of a citizen are no longer respected by the military in the Confederacy. If the government desires the support and affection of the people, it must not sustain the military in the exercise of such arbitrary powers, and will punish them when guilty of outrages upon citizens.

Very Truly Yours,
HENRY P. RITTER, M. D.

Copy of the anonymous letter referred to in within letter addressed to Lieut. Irwin, Provost Marshal at Weldon.

EDENTON, N. C., Dec. 2d, 1864.

LIEUTENANT—Dear Sir: I have written to you for the purpose of letting you know that a Yankee spy has passed through the lines to Salisbury N C his name is H P Ritter he has been paid ten thousand dollars to go to Salisbury and mark out the *diferent* Fortifications and how much force along the lines; he left on the 30th of Nov and you can *ketch* him easy enough and F W Bond will *still* be in Weldon soon the notorious Buffalo he has taken the oath to Federal Government, and has been in our army.

Both of these men ought to be arrested and and sent to Richmond. Yours Truly
A Confederate Officer
Capt in Lees army

My hand is *disguigzed* so if my letter should be lost no one can find out who *rote* it
Capt in Hokes Division on *furlow*

The original letter is now on file at the Provost Marshal's Office at Richmond. I have in my possession a certified copy of it.
H. P. RITTER.

The resolutions refering to Dr. Ritter, being under consideration, Mr. W. E. Mann, of Pasquotank, said that he was glad that the member from Chowan had presented the resolutions now under consideration, and he hoped that they would pass unanimously. A great wrong had been done a citizen of the State, and this Legislature should speak out in language that could not be mistaken; that these outrages upon citizens should be stopped. Mr. Mann said that he knew Dr Ritter well, that he (the Dr.) had lived in his town, that he was a high minded citizen, and one of the best Physicans in the State—and what made the matter worse, was the fact that the Dr. was arrested upon the testimony of an *anonymous* letter, in the face of a *certified certificate* from the Clerk of Chowan county, setting forth that the Dr. was a good and loyal citizen of said county. Our people on the the East side of Chowan said Mr. M. desire to know if they are to be treated in this manner when they crossed the River to attend to their business in other parts of the State, and especially by officers in command at Weldon who seem to take delight in annoying our people whenever they pass that post. Mr. M. said that he could say a great deal more of similar outrages upon his people, but would not consume the time of the House, without the resolutions met with opposition, which he hoped for the honor of the House and State they would not.

Mr. Mann was followed by Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, in support of the resolutions.

THE HAPPY FAMILY—THE PIPER AND HIS MASTER IN THE HANDS OF THE PHILISTIANS.

The King's piper—Gov. Vance's organ grinder—is having rather a rough time and his path is beset by many thorns. The Wilmington *Journal* gives him several and sundry kicks and shows no pitty. Poor piper, disconsolate organ grinder!

The *Journal* says:

The last Raleigh *Conservative* indulges in language which reflects no credit on its head or heart. Abuse can effect nothing, and is out of place now. We can only treat it with contempt.

What we have said about the Governor's opposition to General Whiting we have said upon what we have believed to be, and still believe to be, good authority—the authority of a christian gentlemen and a brave soldier,—a North Carolinian who, if mistaken, is honestly mistaken. We have never asserted that Governor Vance requested the appointment of General Bragg. We do not know that he did. But did he not request the removal of General Whiting, or what amounts to the same thing—that he should be superseded? Will this be denied? We think not. We think better of the Governor of our State than that.

The gentleman upon whose authority we asserted Governor Vance's opposition to General Whiting is a personal friend of Gen. Bragg, and therefore could have and did have no prejudice against that gentleman. We ourselves have defended General Bragg ten times where the *Conservative* has done so once. All the fuss and fury of that paper is simply gratuitous. It is quite so much nonsense. It hurts nobody but the writer. We repeat, we have good authority for our assertion that Governor Vance did apply to have Gen. Whiting superseded. We do not say that the Governor did not act from what he believed to be the purest motives, but we do think that he was under the influence of prejudices which were sincerely to be deprecated, and the result of which we can all now fully appreciate. General Whiting has shown what *he* is. The *Conservative* might find a better way to acquit itself than by abuse of the absent, the wounded, the captive.

The *Conservative* says that the *Journal* knows this, that and the other thing. Again the *Conservative* makes a perfectly gratuitous assertion, hardly worthy of serious notice. No mere assertion is proof, even if it be *organic*; and denunciation of a gallant gentleman, who is in the hands of the enemy, can hardly be regarded as the most generous or chivalric method of defending those who are present.

We do not attack General Bragg. We merely say this, that we think the Rothschilds acted upon a sound maxim of worldly wisdom, when they adopted the rule not to employ an unlucky man, or a man having the general reputation of being unlucky. If this was a sound maxim in finance, how much more so in the leadership of men and the conduct of military operations? General Bragg is no doubt a brave soldier, a pure patriot and a worthy gentleman. Admitting all this, and no one that we know of denies it,—*we* certainly do not,—did that give him the confidence of the country to the extent necessary for sustaining him successfully in his responsible position?

We are now, as we write, within hearing of the booming of the enemy's guns. If the writer in the *Conservative* really wishes to distinguish himself, we think he can be fully accommodated at Sugar Loaf. We think at the same time that Confederate papers might be and ought to be conducted without Billingsgate and abuse. Perhaps the *Conservative* has other notions. It is certainly a queer illustration of the freedom of the press when a paper is to be snapped up and taken to task by an official organ for saying what it had a perfect right to say. We claim no infallibility, but we claim the right to express our opinions honestly and freely. We supported Governor Vance's re-election last year. We have never offered any merely factious opposition, and do insist that the remarks of the *Conservative* are without foundation or excuse.

The truth of history will yet be vindicated, and we have no fears for the reputation of General Whiting. The more we reflect, the more fully are we satisfied with our own course in so maintaining. We want no issues nor squabbles. This is no time for such things, but it *is* a time for candor and firmness.

The truth of history in regard to General Whiting's connection with affairs at Petersburg will also be vindicated. We do not know where to place the blame of the alleged failure of co-operation, and supposed consequent failure to capture an important portion of Butler's army, or at any rate do not *seek* to place it now. General Whiting is a punctilious soldier and would not notice outside remarks unless they appeared in a form in which he *could* notice them. In a high sense of military courtesy—a kindly regard for military and personal friendship shut General Whiting's mouth in regard to a matter which could not have been otherwise than wounding to his feelings, what can we think of the generosity that takes advantage of these circumstances to propagate charges which the General has felt himself precluded from contradicting, although these charges are—wholly erroneous—wholly so? If they had not been erroneous, does any one suppose they would have passed wholly without official notice, especially in view of the fact that General Whiting was shielded by no especial favouritism, and that an intense and protracted clamor was kept up against him?

But we have devoted more time to this effusion of the *Conservative* than it deserves. Other matters can be better and more satisfactorily noticed in their proper connection, and wholly severed from irrelevant matters.

For the Progress.]

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan 26, 1864.

Editor Progress:—I see that our Legislature will discuss the question to-day whether we shall hold a Convention or not. I have just seen and conversed with a very observing gentleman, who has recently travelled over the larger portion of the State west of this, and he affirms that, at the least, seven men out of ten are in favor of a Convention. Besides a gentleman just from Kinston who has been serving in the Home Guard assures me that, with but few exceptions, the soldiers are desirous that a Convention of the people should be held. I know that it is very hard to bring our Legislature up to the sentiment and feelings of the people, when they know that the Confederate and State officials will be down on them like a thousand of bricks. I will venture a prediction that but very few, if any of our representatives who vote in opposition to giving the people a voice as to whether we shall have a Convention or not, will in the future be placed in a position that will be the most enviable in the world.

The *Observer* of this place, at a distance, I have no doubt is presumed to speak the sentiments of the people of this section, but it is a very great mistake; for when you leave out the "Originals," with but few exceptions our people are opposed to the radical course of that paper.

Yours, truly, H.

ORDINANCE.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF the City of Raleigh:

That it shall not be lawful for any slave to buy or contract to buy any meat, provisions or other article in the city market, without the written permission of his or her owner or manager, nor for any slave to buy or contract to buy any meat, provisions or other article in said market with intent to sell the same again, nor to sell or offer to sell any article purchased in said market, and any slave offending against either of said provisions shall be whipped not exceeding thirty-nine lashes, at the discretion of the Mayor.

Sec. 2. The said Ordinance shall go into effect on the 1st day of February, and it shall be the duty of the Clerk to advertise the same in the city papers, at the Court House, Post Office and other public places.

WM. H. HARRISON, Mayor.
J. J. CHRISTOPHERS, Clerk.
Raleigh, Jan. 27-tiFeb

Post Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 18, 1865.

TO THE FARMERS OF WAKE, ORANGE AND CHATHAM COUNTIES:

I respectfully appeal to the Farmers of Wake, Orange and Chatham Counties to bring in their surplus Corn immediately, for the support of our army. I have obtained permission to pay Local Appraiser's rates for all grain delivered previous to 1st of February 1865. I earnestly hope that patriotic producers will deliver their grain immediately, and relieve me of the unpleasantness, and themselves the mortification, of resorting to rigid impressment, which I will be compelled to do on and after the 1st of February.

The following are the names of my authorized agents: Raleigh, J. J. Minetree; Forestville, J. W. Fort; Morrisville, A. J. Morris; and Durham's, W. P. Ward.—Hillsboro' to be filled and Pittsboro' to be filled.

W. E. PIERCE,
Jan 19-13t Capt. & A. Q. M.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE CAPT. L. E. RIGGAN as a candidate for the office of County Trustee, at the next February Term for Wake County Court. If elected he pledges himself to to a faithful discharge of his duties. (Jan 27-d3t&w4t*)